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Yellow fever at Siboney, Cuba.

Under date of the 11th instant, the following telegram was transmitted to this office by the Surgeon-General, United States Army :

PLAYA, HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Santiago, July 10, 1898.

There are at Siboney in isolated tents 14 cases icteroid fever, 9 United States soldiers, and 5 citizens.

Many cases of thermic fever among troops at the front. * * *

Wounded being sent to the *Relief* and transports as fast as possible.

POPE, *Chief Surgeon.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*

Smallpox in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *June 30, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 2 cases of smallpox have been reported at Hot Springs, and 1 case near (1 mile) Beebe, Ark. There have been no new cases in Little Rock or Pulaski County since my last report.

Very respectfully,

L. P. GIBSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report on case of smallpox at Reidsville, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., *July 3, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to telegraphic orders, Surgeon-General's Office, June 28, 1898, I proceeded to Reidsville, N. C., arriving at 11 o'clock that night. The next morning I met the mayor and county physician, and was informed by them that they had a case of eruptive disease that they thought was smallpox. With the county physician (Dr. Ellington), I visited the case, which proved to be discrete smallpox in the tenth day of the eruption. The patient was a negro man named Hooper, who originally came from Reidsville, but had been away for several months. He was isolated in a tent about a mile from the city, under the care of a nurse and a guard. He was doing very well and will probably recover. He had been working at McFarlane's Railroad Camp near Cleveland, Rowan County, N. C., from April 20 to June 20, 1898. He arrived at Reidsville on the evening of June 20, and the eruption appeared on the following day (21st). He was not discovered and isolated until the 23d. In the meantime he had been on a negro excursion, attended several gatherings, and had visited all his friends and acquaintances. He was finally discovered by the authorities and quarantined. All persons who were known to have been in contact with him were vaccinated and isolated about a half mile from the city limits, but their clothing or persons had not been disinfected. Returning to the city, I met the mayor and city council in special session and reported that the disease was smallpox, and then outlined for them the measures necessary for its suppression. I also gave the county physician the same information in writing and more in detail for his guidance. I gave the usual advice of house-to-house inspection, vaccination, isolation, disinfection, etc. Up to the time that I left Reidsville no action had been taken by the city council, and there was some opposition to the passage of a com-

pulsory vaccination ordinance. I have since been informed by a letter from one of the physicians of the city that a house-to-house inspection had been inaugurated; the inspectors to vaccinate all who would permit it, and to report the names of those who refused. The letter also stated that about 200 were being vaccinated daily, and if any more cases appeared vaccination would be made compulsory. Reidsville is situated on the Southern Railroad, 24 miles from Greensboro, N. C., and about 30 miles from Danville, Va. It has about 5,000 inhabitants, many of whom are employed in the tobacco factories and presses, of which there are several in the city.

Respectfully, yours,

C. P. WERTENBAKER,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., *July 11, 1898.*

SIR: You are hereby informed that 1 case of smallpox has been reported to this office as existing in Durham County. The origin of the disease is Reidsville, N. C., and the precautions taken are vaccination and isolation.

RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Smallpox in New York State.

ALBANY, N. Y., *July 7, 1898.*

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, requesting a complete list of localities in this State where smallpox has existed since January 1, 1898.

In reply, you are informed that a traveling troupe entered this State in the latter part of April, 1898, appearing in the following places on the dates named: April 28, Westfield; April 29, Fredonia; April 30, Lockport; May 1, Buffalo; May 2, Mount Morris; May 3, Dansville; May 4, Bath; May 5, Corning; May 6, Waverly; May 7, Binghamton; May 8 and 9, Norwich; May 10, Oxford; May 11, Greene; May 12, Whitney's Point; May 13, Marathon; May 14 and 15, Cortland; May 16, Groton; May 17, Moravia; May 18, Union Springs; May 19, Ithaca; May 20, Trumansburgh; May 21, Geneva.

One of the troupe having been found to be suffering from smallpox while at Ithaca, the patient was quarantined and the troupe allowed to proceed to Geneva, where, upon their arrival, the whole troupe was quarantined on account of smallpox existing among the members.

Since the quarantine 50 cases of smallpox have developed in localities visited by the troupe, as follows: Ithaca, 1; Geneva, 6; Buffalo, 1; Moravia, 3; Dansville, 3; Locke, 1; Union Springs, 2; Westfield, 3; West Sparta, 2; Rochester, 3; Fredonia, 25.

None of the above cases have proved fatal, and the disease has disappeared from Locke, Geneva, Ithaca, Buffalo, and Rochester.

Very respectfully,

BAXTER T. SMELZER,
Secretary State Board of Health.